BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

WILSON, N. C., April 29, 1865.

W. W. HOLDEN, Esq.

Dear Sir:—We have in contemplation a large Union Meeting in this town, to come off next Thursday, the 4th of May. Several Counties will be represented, and a number of distinguished men have been invited and are expected to be present. We therefore respectfully and urgently invite you to make one of our number. You, to whom so many of us have looked for counsel and advice, now in the hour of our return to the glorious flag of our fathers, should be a participant in our rejoicing.

Respectfully,

Your ob't servants,

G. W. BLOUNT,
WILLIE DANIEL,
J. J. LAWRENCE, M. D,
C. J. ROUNTREE,
W. J. BULLOCK, M. D.

RALEIGH, May 2nd, 1865.

GENTLEMEN:—Yours of April 29th has been received at the hands of my friend, Mr. Short. I regret that it is not in my power to be present at the meeting on the 4th, but I will be with you in sentiment and spirit.

Gentlemen, we are once more *Americans all.*—We told the authors of the rebellion in 1860, that disunion would be civil war, murder, arson, pillage, robbery, and fire and blood through long and cruel years. We told them it would unsettle all business, diminish the value of all property, put the lives of both sexes and all ages in peril, and launch the States on a sea of scenes which no eye had scanned, and no navigator sounded. We told them it would bring debt, and misrule, and oppressive taxes, to be followed, perhaps, by the military rule of titled tyrants. We told them that instead of preserving State rights, it would destroy them; and that slavery itself, the great object for which disunion was urged, would perish in the vortex of revolution.—We appealed to them in the most earnest terms to submit to federal authority, and to give to the administration of Mr. Lincoln a fair trial. We felt, as they could have seen, if their vision had not been infected with the insanity of secession, that even if Mr. Lincoln was disposed, as he was not, to assail our Constitutional rights, we had the amplest guarantees of protection in the Congress and the Supreme Court; and that if our rights were denied us, as law-abiding citizens of the United States, our best, and indeed our only hope to vindicate and maintain them would be in the Union and under the old flag.

But the instigators of the rebellion were fatally bent on mischief, and therefore heeded no warnings. They would have it so, and behold the result! They went to war for slavery in the Territories, and they have lost it in the States. They attempted to dissolve the Union to preserve State rights; and the result was, long before the pillars of their badly constructed edifice were shivered and prostrated, they had reduced the States to the condition of petty provinces. Our own noble old State especially, on account of her Union sentiments and her fearless assertion at all times of the great principles of civil liberty, became—

"An appanage to those
Who did despise her."

They promised us liberty, but they gave us conscription laws, and tithing laws, and impressment laws, until the spirit of our people fainted under the infliction, and the manhood of the country was compelled to utter itself in whispers or be hurried to "the front" in ropes or handcuffs. They promised us freedom of speech and of the press, but they silenced both through the suspension of the *habeas corpus*, by the strong hand of power. And at last, after they had dragged an unwilling people through seas of horror, at the end of four years, and just as the old flag of WASHINGTON was about to be unfurled at Richmond and Raleigh, the guilty authors and abetters of all this crime fled with precipitation before the armies of the Union, abandoned their capitals and those who had confided in them, some of them clutching and taking with them the treasures which, by unjust laws and by speculation and peculation, they had wrung from the blood and tears of our people.

But "Babylon is fallen, is fallen," and thank God for it. We are once more free. The flag of the United States, which, previously to the rebellion, had never waved but as a symbol of protection and security to us all, is again unfurled in every State. We shall again enjoy the protection of a strong and just government, unfiler the benign influence of virtuous rulers and wise laws. Let us rejoice, gentlemen, that we behold this day. Let us "rally to the flag," and give a cheerful and active support to those in whose hands it has been placed.—I deplore as you do, and as all good citizens must, the untimely death of Abraham Lincoln. I remember with pride and pleasure that I endorsed his first Inaugural Speech in my newspaper, and begged our people to submit to his authority and extend to him a generous confidence. The people of the South abhor the foul deed which bereft him of life. With their Northern brethren they mourn his fall, and, with them, they will cherish the remembrance of his noble qualities. Washington, and Clay, and Jackson, and Webster, and Douglas, and Everett, were already "in the upper sky;" and the lustre of their abode was heightened when the star of the martyred Lincoln took its place in the cluster. One and all, they lived, and labored, and died in the cause of the Union. "Their bodies are buried in peace, but their name liveth evermore." They are safe from the accidents of time. Our children, and our children's children, for a thousand generations, will learn and recount their virtues and walk in the light of their example; and Liberty itself, when erecting its altars in other lands, will kindle its fires from the great fountain of light which shines in their actions and recorded words.

But, gentlemen, while we deplore the untimely death of Mr. Lincoln, we are consoled by the reflection that the Constitution has put in his place a native of our State—a man who has always been true to the people and to the Union of the States. I believe that Andrew Johnson will acquit himself well in the great office which has devolved upon him. I have full confidence in his judgment, his integrity, and his patriotism. If it be true that our Northern brethren entertain a peculiar regard for North-Carolina, how much more must it be true of this son of hers, thus elevated to power? I believe that while he will be just, and even generous to the great masses of all the people in the insurgent States, and while he will visit the wicked leaders of the rebellion with condign punishment, he will incline his ear especially to the State which gave him birth, and extend to her every aid in her present distressed condition that may be compatible with his duties to the country generally. Let us, then, gentlemen, go to work to reorganize our State government and to lay anew the foundations of prosperity and happiness. Let us regard the institution of slavery as already disposed of, and thus avoid the ill feelings which a discussion of it would excite. That it will be abolished by the States themselves, in accordance with the federal Constitution, by their ratification of the act of Congress on the subject, there can be no doubt; and it will then remain for the Congress, or for the States themselves with the consent of that body, to declare and define the *status* of the colored race. I have no serious apprehensions on this subject. I believe the whole question can be settled in such a manner as to secure the greatest good which is possible under the circumstances, to both races. Let us, then, avoiding a premature discussion of this question, address ourselves to the noble work of restoring order, of fostering industry of all kinds, of laying the foundations for schools and colleges, and of inviting labor and capital from other regions, to aid in developing our vast physical resources.—"Peace hath her victories no less than war." Our population is now increasing by the return of thousands of our soldiers from the war. They are welcome to our homes and our firesides. They have not only our respect, but the respect of those who were recently their enemies. We have room not only for our own people, but for thousands—yes, millions more. Let our brethren of the North, and East, and West, come and settle among us. Let those who have met as enemies on bloody fields, under the lurid star of War, now meet as brethren, under the eye of Peace, and emulate each other in the race for prosperity and distinction. Gold bless old North-Carolina, and give to her in the future, with this restored brotherhood, a fullness of prosperity, of happiness, and glory which was not realized even in former days!

Allow me to repeat my regret, gentlemen, that I cannot be present at your meeting. With thanks for the honor you have done me by your invitation, and with a grateful sense of obligation to friends in your portion of the State, who have stood by me so unflinchingly through all the dangers and trials of this revolution, I am, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. HOLDEN.

To Messrs. G. W. BLOUNT, W. DANIEL and others.

DEATH OF RICHARD COBDEN.

We form our plans of the future, as Coleridge says he made his map of Paradise, in purgatory on the confines of hell. It has been among the pleasant anticipations of loyal Americans to imagine the gratification which the news of our recent victories and the suppression of the rebellion would impart to Richard Cobden and other of our staunch friends in the old world, when the good news should reach them. But the ship which was swiftly bearing the intelligence of the capture of Richmond, and the surrender of Lee, to England, crossed in mid-ocean the messenger that was bringing to us the intelligence of the death of one of our most effective and eminent advocates in England. Richard Cobden died in London on the second day of this month, in the sixty-first year of his age; he had been in feeble health for a few years past, but his death was caused by a sudden attack of asthma. The history of this eminent Englishman is so familiar to most American readers, that it would almost be a work of supererogation to recite the particulars of his life here. He is generally called a reformer, and, to a certain extent, he is unquestionably entitled to that appellation. But his reforms were of a purely practical and commercial nature, and were calculated rather to better the immediate condition of the masses of his own nation than to elevate the character of humanity. He was not a profound philosopher, nor an inventor of new modes of life, nor an enthusiast to rouse men to action by passionate appeals and subtle arguments. But he was a good, patient, sincere, and unambitious worker, with sufficient courage to undertake any task which he felt himself able to accomplish. It is hardly proper to say of such men as Mr. Cobden that they owed nothing to birth, for it is, in reality, to the circumstances of their birth that they owe their greatness. A man born into such conditions of life, for example, as Lord John Russell, has to overcome greater obstacles to success in the enervating influences of wealth and social relations than ever beset the path of a son of a yeoman, like Cobden, who is braced up and strengthened by the wholesome poverty of his early years. Richard Cobden was the son of a small farmer in the county of Sussex, and early in life went to London, and, as we say in this country, went into a store to make his fortune in selling dry goods. In process of time he became a traveling agent, and then a manufacturer of calicoes, or delaines, and was on the high road to great wealth, when he became the leading spokesman of the manufacturers of Great Britian, in what was called the free-trade movement. At the time when Cobden began to instruct small audiences of cotton-spinners in the theories of free trade, by reading to them statistical arguments which he had carefully collected, two other young men were trying their power in the same great work, moved by a kindred ambition, but using different arguments. In connection with some other hopeful reformers, they formed an anti-corn-law league, and systematically divided among them the field of labor which lay before them. The trio were altogether unknown to fame, but they are well enough known now. The names of the two young men who became the coadjutors of Cobden were John Bright and George Thompson; and the understanding they had with one another was that, in their addresses, Cobden should do the heavy work with his tables and statistics, Bright should appeal to the popular feelings of the people, and Thompson should operate on the religious sentiment. The object they aimed at seemed almost hopeless, but to patient and earnest men, who act in concert for the benefit of others, anything is possible. The three men soon worked their way into Parliament, they won over the great leader of their opponents to their side, and their work was done. Mr. Cobden's grateful countrymen rewarded him by a popular subscription for his benefit, amounting to a hundred thousand pounds sterling, the greater part of which he invested in the stock of the Illinois Central Railroad; for, like his two coadjutors, he had unbounded confidence in the prosperity of the United States, and an increasing admiration of republican institutions. Mr. Cobden had visited this country on business before he became a public reformer and he was very well informed on American affairs.

He came here again, some six years since, to examine into the affairs of the company in which he had so large an interest, and, we believe, left us with increased confidence in our future. During his visit he dined one day with the New York Press Club, and, finding himself surrounded by the leading journalists of the Empire City, he invited a discussion which proved one of remarkable interest, by asking an explanation of the seeming anomaly in our affairs, that, while he noticed so fast a growth in our external prosperity since his first visit, a quarter of a century back, we had retrograded in public virtue and in the character of our public men. The discussion which followed became lively and earnest; he joined freely in it himself. Every one present took part in it, and we have no doubt that he gained a better knowledge of our affairs from what he heard on that occasion than he had ever possessed before. There was no period in our history which presented so many points of interest to an intelligent foreigner, for it was just before the outbreak of that tremendous rebellion which we have but just succeeded in getting under; it was one of the last days of Pompeii, and he wanted an explanation of the phenomena which preceded the eruption of our political Vesuvius.

Immediately after his return to England from this country, he made his famous treaty with the French Government, establishing a reciprocity of trade between England and France, in acknowledgement of which he was offered a baronetcy and a place in the Cabinet. But, true to his profession, and in accordance with his noble simplicity of character, he refused the title which few Englishmen could have the fortitude to reject, and scorned to make one in a Cabinet of which Palmerston, whom he despised, was the chief.

Mr. Cobden was a man of very quiet demeanor, of simple tastes, and, in appearance, had very much the look of the average *New* Englander. It should that he intended visiting this country again the coming summer, and it is sad to reflect that he could not witness that change in our affairs which was predicted when he sought for an explanation of the strange disagreement between our national prosperity and our political degradation. Had the news of his death been received at any other time than just at the moment when we are depicting the untimely death of our good President, it would have occasioned much greater marks of sorrow than will be manifested now. A very excellent portrait of Mr. Cobden, painted in Paris by our distinguished countryman, the Chevalier Fagnani, and presented by him to the New York Sanitary Fair, hangs in the room of the Chamber of Commerce in New York City.

A TIMELY APPEAL.

We transfer to our columns, with our hearty endorsation, the following appeal, made in behalf of our suffering people, by the Editor of the *Standard*:

We learn from good authority that roving bands of desperate men are engaged, by day and by night, in Wake, Johnston, Granville, and other counties, in plundering and robbing our people. These men are said to be for the most part in federal uniform. They are doubtless of Wheeler's cavalry, together with some equally bad men who belong, or who have belonged to the federal service. In some cases they are taking the horses and mules that have been loaned to our citizens by the government; in others, they are taking the rations that have been supplied in Raleigh; and generally they are robbing, maltreating and terrifying our citizens. If a crop of corn is not put in and cultivated at once, bread and meat will necessarily be exceedingly scarce. Our people are very anxious to resume their labors on their farms; but it is not at all practicable for them to do so with any convenience, or any assurance that their labors will avail them anything until this pillaging and plundering shall have been suppressed.

The policy of Davis and Vance, and their adherents, has led to our subjugation and all the calamities that are now upon us. If the advice of the peace men had been respected and taken even six months ago, we should have escaped all these calamities. The old government would have been restored so far as this State is concerned, and Gen. Sherman would not have found it necessary to occupy this State with his conquering army. Federal troops would have been sent here, not to make war upon Confederate troops, but to protect our people; and by this time we should have been reposing under a stable civil government, having received but little if any injury to our property.

But we must deal with things as they are. It is the intention and wish of the federal government, and of the thoughtful and able General to whose care this department has been confided, to protect all our people, and to encourage them in their industrial pursuits. God knows we love the federal Union, and we look with pride on the old flag as it floats from the top of the Capitol; but our affections are especially clustered around this people, and our heart yearns towards them in their privations and afflictions. We appeal in the most earnest and respectful terms to the commanding General not only to grant guards wherever he can conveniently do so, but to have the country scoured with cavalry, and to visit summary and condign punishment on all, of whatever color or former service, who may be guilty of robbing and maltreating the people. Gen. Schofield has announced that "between the government of the United States and the people of North Carolina *there is peace.*" These are consoling words. Let that peace be consolidated and perpetuated by the stern suppression of every element of rapine and disorder. Let all our people feel that they can look once more on the old flag and live. Peace should bring with it protection and encouragement to every industrial pursuit.

We know the authorities are on the alert, and will do everything in their power to restore order by punishing the guilty; yet, under the urgent representations made to us, we could not refrain from this appeal. Our motives, we trust, will be appreciated. It is our purpose to sustain the authorities, and nothing will be omitted on our part which may be calculated to strengthen the attachment of our people generally to the Union of the States.

(From the New York Times.)

LICENSE OF SPEECH AND ASSASSINATION.

The Anti-Administration journals throughout the country have, without an exception, as far as we know, expressed an unqualified horror of the assassination. They have stamped the crime in all its fit blackness, unpaled in the least with party spirit. This is excellent.

And now we would in all kindness ask, if this detestation should not leave a practical lesson. It seems to us that if it be genuine—as we do not doubt it is—it must establish a resolution to avoid all such excess of evil-speaking against President Johnson as was employed against him who now sleeps in death. Have our Democratic contemporaries thought of it? How many of them can honestly say that they have had no agency in supplying the motive which impelled this damnable deed? What that motive was is certain. It was the belief that Abraham Lincoln was a tyrant. Booth's utterance, *Sic semper tyrannis*, on the instant after committing the deed, and his previous letter to his brother-in-law, published by us yesterday, place this beyond all doubt. The man's brain was fired with the idea that President Lincoln was the oppressor of the country, and this kindled the heart's resolve to make way with him. Whence came that idea? Did he evolve it from his own broodings, or was it given him? We cannot tell; but this we know, that it was an idea which very many of the Democratic presses of the North have sought to make current. They have, countless times, during the last four years, applied to President Lincoln the very words *tyrant* and *oppressor*.

Nothing was further from their design than an instigation to personal violence. Yet they have no business to wonder that personal violence has followed. In every age and country there have been always those who have believed tyrannicide to be right. Some pretty rigid moralists, and some very good poets can be quoted in its favor. It was morally certain that there were Americans who accepted the doctrine. Indeed, we ourselves are free to confess that if all that has been said against Mr. Lincoln by the so-called Democratic journals of the North were literally, strictly, true, we should have considered no fate too severe for him. Better, in our judgment, that he should have died a thousand such deaths than that he should destroy our republican liberties, as he was charged with doing. No man's life, whoever he may be, is to be weighed against the life of the Republic. We say, then, that to declare Mr. Lincoln a tyrant and a liberty destroyer, to declare this unqualifiedly, systematically, persistently, as was done by a large portion of the Democratic press, was to expose him to just such a death as he experienced.

These journalists took very little account of the actual meaning of the language they employed. They must have known that no President of the United States, whatever his party connections, could deliberately seek to destroy his country. They must have known that of all men Abraham Lincoln was the very last who could cherish such a design. They did not believe it themselves, nor did they expect that others would take it to be the actual precise truth. They flattered themselves that such strong language would only stimulate a little more vigorous opposition to Mr. Lincoln's measures, and promote his final defeat. They presumed that their writing would be interpreted not strictly, but loosely. So it was, by the great mass of their readers. But amid the infinite diversity of mind and character here in America, it was almost certain that there would be men who would not know or care to make any allowances, and who would accept it as a veritable fact that President Lincoln was just what he was represented to be. Is it strange that among these there should be found one who should carry that extreme condition into extreme action? Are there not "Democrats" now scattered all through the community, who positively approve of the assassination, notwithstanding the unstinted denunciation of it by every "Democratic" organ?

We do not write this with any desire to excite odium for the past. Let it all rest. What has been written, has been written. But we do most earnestly hope that this assassination will restrain license of speech against President Johnson and all future Presidents. Honest criticism is not only right but salutary. No sensible man objects to it. An enlightened public opinion ought always to bear upon every Administration, and such opinion cannot be formed without a free discussion of all sides of public questions. But this necessity does not call for any great violence of epithet or appellation. It cannot justify anything that is calculated to inflame personal passions against the President. The fact that he is where he is by the sovereign voice of the people, entitles him to be treated with respect, and to be shielded from all peril. If violence upon the President's person is a crime, so is, in some measure, the use of language that may impel to it either the weak headed or the bad-hearted. It is for the spirit it excites among these that a public journal is first of all responsible. The sensible and the good are not likely to be moved to wrong by any influence it can exert. They were not the class who figured in those riots a year ago last summer. Our Democratic cotemporaries might have denounced the "tyranny" of the draft till the end of the war, without stirring them a hair's breadth toward a breach of the law. Public journals are bound to consider, especially, the effect of their language upon the weakest and worst class of their readers. If that effect is criminal, there is no standard of morality under heaven that will exempt them from a share of the guilt. A little calm reflection upon this in the lurid light of the hellish crime just perpetrated, we are sure, will greatly reform the style of party animadversions upon our constitutional rulers.

[From the New York Daily News.]

THE PEOPLE'S DUTY.

The Confederate General Ewell, a prisoner on parole, and who has been one of the most earnest and active of the armed opponents of the Federal Government, when the tidings reached him of Mr. Lincoln's assassination wept, and exclaimed: "That is the greatest misfortune that has happened to the South." That veteran soldier, mutilated in the service of the Confederate cause, and identified with the most unyielding spirit of Southern resistance, has expressed a sentiment that we have heard echoed by many Southern people. The fatal bullet that deprived the Republic of its lamented chief was moulded in an unhappy hour for the Confederacy, and the hand that sent it on its murderous errand was inspired by the evil genius of the South. The assassin is guilty of a double murder; for with Abraham Lincoln will be buried the first hope of peace that, through four long, weary, terrible years of havoc and desolation, has revealed itself to an afflicted people.

We would not be understood to say that ill feeling and contention will be perpetuated between the sections or that, when the hour of calmness and reflection succeeds to the present stupor of grief, the North will call the South to account for the crime of a single individual. To think so were to slander our fellow-countrymen. The Christian emotions of our people will not permit the grave of Abraham Lincoln to be a barrier between them and concord, nor will so wrong his memory as to make it an incentive to prolonged discord. He would welcome the completion of the labor of conciliation that was so wickedly taken from his hands as the purest offering that his bereaved countrymen could lay upon his tomb.

But it is indisputable that, in the now prevailing temper of the people, the shadow of vindictiveness and rage darkens the land, and it stretches beyond the bounds of justice and legitimate retribution. Bad men, men who to serve their ambition would "pour the sweet milk of concord into hell," men who would prostitute the popular veneration for the dead to their own selfish purposes, are encouraging this feeling of indiscriminate revenge. We respect too much a nation's agony to dwell now upon a theme so ill-fitted to the solemnity of the hour.

THE DANTE CELEBRATION.—The grand festivals to be given in Florence, in honor of Dante, during the month of May, will be graced by the presence of many crowned and coronated heads. Among others, the King of Saxony has been specially invited by Victor Emanuel. This is a tribute to the man of letters rather than to the sovereign, as King John, while still hereditary, wrote an excellent translation of Dante, in German, with an able commentary.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF THE CITY.

Col G F Granger, commanding 3d Brig 2d Div 10th A C, Post Commander.
Lt H S Sanford, 115th N Y Vols, A A A General, and Post Adjutant.
Capt S O F Smith, 9th Me Vols, A A I Gen.
Lt Col S M Zent, 13th Ind Vols, Pro Marshal.
Lt Wm K Norton, 4th N H Vols, Assistant Pro Marshal.
Lt George S Dailey, 9th Maine Vols, Assistant Pro Marshal.
Capt Chas F Weeks, 9th Me Vols, A A Q M.
Capt Geo O Almy, C S.
Surgeon Jno Knowlson, 169th N Y Vols, Chief Med Officer.
Capt E R Mosher, 169th N Y Vols, A D C.
Lt Ed Vanderzee, 169th N Y Vols, A D C.

OFFICERS OF 115TH REG'T N Y VOLUNTEERS.

N J Johnson, Lt Col Commanding.
E L Walrath, Major.
Nicholas De Graff, Act Adjutant.
Martin McMartin, Qr Master.
Lieut A C Slocum, Commanding Co A.
Lieut A Collier, do do B.
Lieut C L Clark, do do C.
Capt Wm H Shaw, do do E.
Capt E B Savage, do do G.
Lieut M McIntosh, do do I.
Lieut J M Hill, do do K.

OFFICERS OF 9TH MAINE VOLUNTEERS.

Joseph Noble, Lieut Col Commanding.
George B Dyer, Major.
Henry H Wadsworth, Adjutant.
Geo S Hay, Qr Master.
Otis P Rice, As Surgeon.
Lieut Wm A Babcock, Commanding Co A.
Capt L F McKenney, do do B.
" Geo W Brown, do do C.
" Benj J Hill, do do D.
" J C Beal, do do E.
Lieut W F Denning, do do F.
" S A Doten, do do G.
" A H Chase, do do H.
Capt Geo S Colbath, do do I.
Capt S S Mann, do do K.

OFFICERS 4TH N. H. VOLS.

Capt John H Roberts, commanding.
" Geo W Huckins, A R Q M.
1st Lt Alfred Marland, Acting Adjutant.
" Joseph Wingate, commanding Co. A.
" Leonard A Gay, do do B.
Capt Louis McD Hussey, do do C.
1st Lt Sam'l H Prescott, do do D.
Capt Wm T Barker, do do E.
" Clarence L. Chapman, do do F.
2d Lt Patrick Dowd, do do G.
1st Lt Edwin Whitford, do do H.
Capt Geo F Quimby, do do I.
" Geo W Huckins, do do K.

OFFICERS 13TH IND. VOLS.

J H Lawrence, Major, commanding.
S Ryan, Adjutant,
A H Baily, Quartermaster.
N A Chamberlain, Ass't Surgeon.
Silas Clark, Capt commanding co A.
Wm H Lowe, Capt commanding co B.
Wm A Ketcham, 2d Lieut commanding co C.
R J Graham, Capt commanding co D.
W T Stepp, Capt commanding co E.
Samuel Morrison, 1st Lieut commanding co F
Carr Carey, 1st Lieut commanding co G.

OFFICERS OF 169TH REG'T N Y VOLS.

J A Colvin, Lieut Col commanding.
Joseph H Allen, Major.
John Knowlson, Surgeon.
E W Church, Acting Adj't and Q M.
Lieut Ed Jacques, commanding co A.
Lieut J B Foot, commanding co B.
Capt J H Warren, commanding co C.
Lieut B McGuire, commanding co D.
Capt H Melhall, comd'g co E.
Capt E R Smith, comd'g co F.
Lieut E Van Santword, comd'g co G.
Lieut C G Francisco, comd'g co H.
Capt J H Dunn, comd'g co I.
Lieut J H Straight, comd'g co K.

DIED,

In this City, on the evening of the 2d May, MILES WILSON, son of Wesley Whitaker, Jr., aged four years. A few hours before he died, he sang the following verse, which he learned at Sunday School:

"Let young children come to me,"
Jesus said, Jesus said;
"Let young children come to me
And forbid them not."

Funeral at residence this (Thursday) morning, eleven o'clock. Friends are requested to attend.

MILITARY ORDERS.

[illegible] by the Union armies, and one can hang a [illegible] unfurled on the capitol of our good old State, [illegible] again to be lowered by the hand of treason, the [illegible] can read these papers that advocate their principles and express their own sentiments, without the fear [illegible] rack or the stake; and it is our determination to [illegible] THE PROGRESS worthy the confidence of the [illegible] ...ent manner.

[illegible] have associated with us in the editorial management, [illegible] paper gentlemen of experience and of acknowledg[illegible]ment and ability, and we shall spare neither labor or [illegible] to render the paper worthy of the capital of the [illegible] and a welcome visitor in every loyal family.

[illegible]gh it is our determination to make the Progress a newspaper, we shall not ignore those great questions that so deeply affect our immediate future and which must speedily be acted upon and settled. We shall give [illegible] administration of President Johnson an active and [illegible]n support, and will exert whatever of power or in[illegible]e we may possess to restore harmony, peace and [illegible]erity to our native State. We love the Union and [illegible]ve North Carolina, and all our energies and whatever talents we may possess, or shall be able to com[illegible] in the management of the paper, shall be employed [illegible] preservation of the one and to increase the pros[illegible] of the other.

[illegible]he management of our publications we shall know no [illegible], no South, no East, no West, but will labor earnestly and continually for the welfare of our whole coun[illegible].

THE WEEKLY PROGRESS,

[illegible] publication of which has been interrupted by the [illegible]ment of the mails, will be resumed immediately, [illegible] make an earnest appeal to our friends to exert [illegible]selves in extending its circulation.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

[illegible]y paper one year, ... $10 00
" six months, ... 5 00
[illegible]ly paper one year, ... 3 00
" six months, ... 1 50

[illegible]ons sending us clubs of ten or more, to one address, [illegible] time, will be furnished with the paper gratis.

[illegible] J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF N. C.
Army of the Ohio,
Raleigh, N. C., April 28th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No 32

To remove a doubt which seems to exist in the minds of some of the people of North Carolina, it is hereby declared that by virtue of the Proclamation of the President of the United States, dated January 1st, 1863, all persons in this State heretofore held as slaves are now free; and that it is the duty of the Army to maintain the freedom of such persons.

It is recommended to the former masters of the freedmen to employ them as hired servants at reasonable wages. And it is recommended to the freedmen that, when allowed to do so, they remain with their former masters and labor faithfully so long as they shall be treated kindly and paid reasonable wages; or that they immediately seek employment elsewhere in the kind of work to which they are accustomed. It is not well for them to congregate about towns or Military camps. They will not be supported in idleness.

By command of
MAJ.-GEN. SCHOFIELD,
April 29-tf J. A. CAMPBELL, A. A. G.

GREAT UNION MEETING IN RALEIGH.

THE FRIENDS OF THE UNION AND OF THE OLD Flag will assemble *en masse*, at the Court House, in Raleigh, on Saturday evening next, at 7 o'clock, the 6th of May, to give expression to their views and feelings in this crisis.

Several distinguished speakers are expected to address the meeting.

May 2-td. MANY CITIZENS.

RALLY FOR THE FLAG!

A PUBLIC MEETING WILL BE HELD AT CARY, Wake County, on Saturday next, at twelve, M., to renew our devotion to the old flag, and to consider the condition of public affairs. MANY CITIZENS.

May 3-td

WANTED,

SIX MALE ATTENDANTS IMMEDIATELY, AT the Insane Asylum. For terms, &c., apply to the Superintendent. May 2-12t

DR. B. F. ARRINGTON,
SURGEON DENTIST.

☞ Office and residence on Hillsboro Street, at the Railroad crossing. April 17-tf

MRS. H. W. MILLER'S
BOARDING HOUSE,

RALEIGH, N. C.

BY THE DAY, WEEK AND MONTH.

April 17-tf

TO CAPITALISTS.

FOR SALE, OR A PARTNER WANTED.

ONE OF THE FINEST WATER POWERS IN THE State of North Carolina is offered for sale. It is situated on Neuse River, nine miles northeast of the city of Raleigh. The present improvement are a Grist Mill, Saw Mill, and Oil Mill, and it is a most desirable situation for a cotton factory. The owner would consider the proposals of any energetic gentleman acquainted with the manufacture of cotton cloth, for a partnership business in erecting and carrying on such a business. This opportunity should not be overlooked by any capitalist who may desire to be the pioneer of the manufacturing interest in North Carolina. Address Progress office, Raleigh, N. C.

ap 20

LOST.

A BLACK LEATHER TRAVELING BAG, SUPposed to have been taken by mistake by some person who arrived by the 7½ o'clock train on the evening of the 28th.

It was missed soon after the arrival of said train.

The person who has it will confer a great favor and will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at Headquarters, Department of N. C.

G. W. SCHOFIELD,
May 1-tf. Brevet Brig. Gen'l.

WANTED.

AN INTELLIGENT COLORED GIRL WHO HAS had experience as a nurse and who is capable of taking charge of two small children. A good home and good wages will be paid one who can come well recommended. Apply at PROGRESS OFFICE.

April 24-tf.

WANTED.

AN INTELLIGENT WHITE WOMAN IS WANTED to act as house-keeper for a small family and look after two small children. To a woman who can come well recommended a good home and good wages will be paid. Apply at PROGRESS OFFICE.

April 24-tf

JOB PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED

AT THE

PROGRESS OFFICE.

TO BUSINESS MEN.

THE LARGE AND CONSTANTLY INCREASING circulation of the DAILY PROGRESS renders it one of the best mediums ever offered to the people of North Carolina for advertising. Rates—one dollar a square, of ten lines, for each and every insertion.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1865.

Daily paper, one year.....
" " six months.....
Weekly paper, one year.....
" " six months.....

Money must accompany all orders, or the paper will not be sent.

News Agents will be supplied at the rate of $5 per hundred.

ADVERTISING RATES.

[illegible] advertisements will be charged [illegible] DOLLAR a square, ten lines [illegible] type to constitute a square, for each and every insertion, and the money must be paid at the desk when the matter is handed in, or they will not appear.

A Letter from the Dead! Proclamation of Governor Vance to Go or Die Hard—Stars Friday still Kicks.

The late Governor continues to proclaim, and to give parting to his loving subjects, from Greensboro, the most extraordinary specimens of modern literature. The paper before us must be genuine, for it bears not only the name of the fugitive Governor, but appended the full list signature of his private secretary to which a deceived, betrayed, and ruined people, the *patriot* who for two or politicians in the State can look for succor and protection. He "commands" and "entreats" the people of the State to "abstain from acts of lawlessness," from "assembling together in crowds," &c., but he does not "command" them to yield a ready obedience to the laws and all proper respect to the flag and Union of their fathers. "On the contrary, we learn that in a recent message to soldiers belonging to Johnston's army, he spoke to them of better days for the Confederacy," a "brighter time coming," &c. He evidently still has a lingering affection for his promise, made last summer, of peace and independence in ninety days;" and if he should succeed in worming himself again into the executive chair, and Davis should succeed in the inauguration of a second rebellion, he would find a ready instrument in the hands of this political charlatan, Vance, who would not hesitate again to raise the standard of rebellion in North Carolina. We rejoice to know, however, that it is the settled purpose of the government to consign him, and all like him, to that oblivion which they have so justly merited. He will not be again permitted to oppress and betray the good people of this State.

And this wayside village proclamation warns the people against "assembling together in crowds."—This is not at all strange, for it is well known that "his Excellency" warned the citizens of many of the Western counties, who held public meetings and expressed their unalterable devotion to the Union in 1863, against such "unlawful proceedings." He lost all respect for the voice of the people then, and he has been oppressing and persecuting them, as far as the office he held would permit him, ever since.—The Union sentiment in North Carolina was aroused and ready to blaze forth in the summer of 1863, but a few months after Vance was inaugurated, and had he not deceived and betrayed those who elected him, the State would have then been redeemed, the tyranny of Davis crushed, and the national authority re-established. But he turned a deaf ear to all appeals; he not only became the pliant tool of Davis but he even excelled the arch-traitor himself in acts of violence and cruelty; and it is this man, *Zebulon B. Vance*, that has done more than any other one person living to protract the war and bring ruin and desolation upon the people of North Carolina who had honored him. He has no respect for the people and the people have no respect for or confidence in him. Let him come before them when a new election for Governor shall be ordered, and he will not get five thousand votes in the State.

But we are wasting too much paper on a small subject—we only notice him, however, on account of the position he has occupied. We reproduce the following precious document that the people whom he "commands" may know how scrupulously he avoids all mention of the Union or the old flag:

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Executive Department,
Greensborough, April 29th, 1865.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA—A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, By the recent surrender of the principal armies of the Confederate States, further resistance to the forces of the United States has become vain, and would result in a useless waste of blood; and whereas all the natural disorders attendant upon the disbanding of large armies are upon us, and the country is filled with numerous bands of citizens and soldiers disposed to do violence to persons and property:

Now, therefore, I, Zebulon B. Vance, Governor of the State of North Carolina, in the sincere hope of averting some of the many evils which threaten us, do issue this my Proclamation, commanding all such persons to abstain from any and all acts of lawlessness, to avoid assembling together in crowds in all towns and cities, or doing anything whatsoever calculated to cause excitement; and earnestly appealing to all good citizens who are now at home to remain there, and to all soldiers of this State to retire quietly to their homes; and exert themselves in preserving order. Should it become necessary for the protection of citizens, I also appeal to the good and true soldiers of North Carolina, whether they have been surrendered and paroled or otherwise, to unite themselves together in sufficient numbers in the various counties of the State, under the superintendence of the civil magistrates thereof, to arrest or slay any bodies of lawless and unauthorized men who may be committing depredations upon the persons or property of peaceable citizens, assuring them that it will be no violation of their parole to do so. And I would assure my fellow citizens generally, that, under God, I will do all that may be in my power to settle the government of the State, to restore the civil authority in her borders, and to further the great ends of peace, domestic tranquility, and the general welfare of the people. Without their aid I am powerless to do anything.

Z. B. VANCE,

By the Governor:
A. S. McPHETERS, *Private Secretary.*

The Garrison of the State.

Troops are being sent to Fayetteville, Greensboro' and other points in the State for garrison duty, and very soon trade and travel on the different railroad routes will be resumed. Protection to legitimate business is one of the main objects of stationing these detachments among us, and we hope our citizens will deport themselves in an appreciative manner. Now that the war is over, all impressments will cease, and aside from seeing the soldiers and feeling the benefit of their presence in keeping order, we will hardly know they are in the State. The federal soldiers as a general thing are well disciplined and kindly inclined towards our people. Where they are charged with the responsibility of keeping order they will do their duty well and beyond it disturb no one. For the present we refrain from giving the number and character of the several garrisons.

General Sherman.

The entire press of the North, without an exception, so far as we have seen, unite in condemning Gen. Sherman for his action in the premises of his first conference with Gen. Johnston. We are sorry to see this, inasmuch as the influence of the newspapers in that section will do him considerable injury. His soldiers will still continue their admiration for him, however, for there is nothing, except perhaps treason itself, that could shake or abate their affection for the great captain who has led them triumphantly through Georgia and the Carolinas. We think that there are many circumstances that can be brought forward, which will show that he at least acted under misapprehension of the intentions of the Administration. No one will deny the fact, that his "basis" was extremely conservative, perhaps too much so. His desire to be magnanimous towards a fallen foe, for whom he always expressed the greatest admiration, carried him too far, and the manipulations of such old political schemers as Breckenridge and Davis were too complicate for the stern old soldier, who, as a strategist, has no equal in the country. Besides, the excitement at the death of Lincoln, and the startling discovery that there were men in authority at Richmond who sanctioned the assassination, directed the tone of the editorials referred to. All these things, and, it may be, a little ill-feeling on the part of the Secretary of War, whose bulletins to Gen. Dix gave the New York writers their cue, had their influence.

One thing, we think, is satisfactorily explained, and it is one of the most objectionable features in the proposed "basis." We refer to the third article of the memorandum, which provided for "the recognition by the Executive of the United States of the several State governments, on their officers and Legislatures taking the oath prescribed by the constitution of the United States."

General Weitzel, in command at Richmond, had issued an order giving safe conduct to the members of the Virginia Legislature to the city, in order that they might provide for reconstruction. The President had been there and undoubtedly Gen. Sherman inferred that this was the course he intended to pursue. The removal of Gen. Weitzel on account of this order, however, discloses to us an assumption of authority on his part, which was inexcusable. Gen. Sherman may have been misled, as the natural deduction in the case would be that Gen. Weitzel was posted regarding the views of the Washington authorities. So far as this portion of the agreement is concerned we are heartily glad that it was disapproved, for concurrence in it would have entailed on the people of North Carolina a continuance of the dishonest, tyrannical reign of Vance. We think every one of our citizens who has the true interest of the community at heart will join us in this particular. Gen. Sherman met Gov. Vance's *friends* at Clayton and they attempted to pave the way for his late Excellency to retain his sceptre. Providence has frustrated their designs, and their deceptions have availed them nothing.

Other portions of the memorandum may be as readily accounted for as this, and we hope General Sherman or some of his friends will take the first opportunity that offers itself to vindicate him.

SECRETARY SEWARD'S SPEECH.

When the news of the fall of Richmond reached Washington the people turned out en masse and going from one public man to another demanded a speech. Secretary Seward favored them with the following:

I thank my fellow citizens for the honor they do me by calling to congratulate me on the fall of Richmond. (Cheers.) I am now about writing my foreign dispatches. What shall I tell the emperor of China? I shall thank him, in your name, for never having permitted a piratical flag to enter the harbors of the empire. [Applause] What shall I say to the sultan of Turkey? I shall thank him for always having surrendered rebel insurgents who had taken refuge in his kingdom. [Cries of "that's it!" and cheering.] What shall I say to the emperor of the French? [A voice—to get out of Mexico.] I shall say to the emperor of the French, that he can go to-morrow to Richmond and get his tobacco, so long held under the blockade there, provided the rebels have not used it up. [Laughter and cheers.] To Lord John Russell I will say that the British merchants will find the cotton exported from our ports under treaty with the United States cheaper than cotton obtained by running the blockade. As for Earl Russell himself, I need not tell him that this is a war for freedom and national independence and the right of human nature, and not a war for empire; and if Great Britain should only be just to the United States, Canada will remain undisturbed by us so long as she prefers the authority of the noble Queen to voluntary incorporation into the United States. (cheers, and exclamations, "That's the talk; you're right.")—What shall I tell the King of Prussia? I will tell the King of Prussia that the Germans have been faithful to the standard of the Union, as his excellent minister, Baron Gerolt, has been constant in his friendship to the United States during his long residence in this country.—(Cheers.) To the emperor of Austria I shall say that he has proved himself a very wise man, for he told us in the beginning that he had no sympathy with rebellion anywhere. (Cheers.)

I do not doubt, fellow-citizens, but that at least you accede to the theory by which I have governed myself during the war, namely, that the rebellion will end in ninety days. (Laughter and cheers.) I have thought this the true theory, because I never knew a physician able to restore a patient to health unless he thought he could work a cure under the most unfavorable circumstances in ninety days. (Renewed laughter.) Finally, if the American people approve, I will say that our motto in peace shall be what our text has been while in war. Every nation is entitled to regulate its own domestic affairs in its own way, and all are bound to conduct themselves so as to promote peace on earth and good will to mankind.

FINANCIAL EFFECT OF LINCOLN'S DEATH.

The commercial editor of the New York *Independent*, in his financial article of the 20th ult., refers to the influence of the assassination of Lincoln on monetary affairs, as follows:

Great financial revolutions and an overthrow of the public credit would be the inevitable result of such an occurrence in almost any nation of the Old World; but here, no perceptible effect whatever, notwithstanding a general suspension of business operations followed the announcement of Mr. Lincoln's appalling death, has been marked in financial and commercial affairs. The price of gold has not gone up, nor the value of public securities declined, nor has there been the slightest indication in any quarter of a diminution of popular confidence in the national debt. The machinery of government has suffered no derangement whatever, so perfectly does our whole system work, so harmoniously do all the parts move on together, that the simultaneous assassination of the President and the chief member of his Cabinet, aside from the feelings of horror and grief with which such atrocious deeds fill the hearts of the people, cause no derangements even to the most sensitive fiber of our system. Our finances are undisturbed. The public securities do not vary in the least, and the great news of the capture of Mobile by our forces, and the surrender of the last Confederate army, commanded by the rebel Johnston, to General Sherman, coming almost simultaneously with the news of the death of the President, tend, in spite of that terrible calamity, to inflate prices and give greater confidence to our financial future. We may consider ourselves now as almost secure against any shock to our monetary system. Great confidence is expressed and universally felt in the integrity [illegible] whose [illegible] men on Congress. Even though there should be changes in the Cabinet—and it is not at all unlikely that the severe injury sustained by Mr. Seward may lead to his withdrawal from the State Department—it is hardly probable that there would be any change in the head of the Treasury, as firmly has Mr. McCulloch seated himself in that important section of the Government. On Sunday last the Secretary of the Treasury addressed a letter to Mr. Stewart, the sub-treasurer in this city, in relation to the gold [illegible], in which he says:

"*My Dear Sir*:—You will perceive that the new administration is inaugurated, and the wheels of government are not stopped nor a moment. My hope is, and my belief is, that this great national calamity will teach to the world a lesson which will be of the most beneficial character to our republican form of government; that it will show that the assassination of our Chief Magistrate does not affect in the slightest degree the permanence of our institutions, or the regular administration of the laws; that an event which would have shaken any other country to its center, does not even stagger for a moment a government like ours.

"Very truly yours,
"H. McCULLOCH.

"John A. Stewart, Esq., *New York.*"

A healthy and confident spirit like that which animates the Secretary of the Treasury pervades the entire people as well as the entire Government. In spite of our present sadness we see only brightness in the future.

THE WHITE RACE IN HAYTI.—Recent advices from the republic of Hayti inform us that President Geffrard has proposed several important amendments to the Haytian constitution, one of which is the confirmment of citizenship upon foreigners rendering service to the country. This is the first step toward overcoming that prejudice against color which has the better grounds of justification in Hayti than anywhere else against the blacks. According to Mr. Redpath's volume on Hayti, the legal status of the whites on that island is as follows:

"They cannot possess real estate, nor hold mortgages for longer than nine years; they cannot become citizens, and consequently, can neither vote nor attain political position; if they marry Haytian women, even, they cannot inherit their landed property, but only the proceeds of it when sold at a public auction. They can be wholesale merchants, artists, mechanics, professors, teachers, clerks, engineers, and the lessees of estates; but the retail trade, the bar, and the bench, military honors, and civil distinctions have not been placed within the scope of their attainment. In social life, however, and in the callings for which they are legally qualified, they are treated with all the courtesy and regard to which their character entitles them. Exemplary conduct on their part always enables them to overcome the social disadvantages attaching to their unfortunate color."

It is not likely that Hayti will ever restore to the French tri-color the white bar which she struck out in devising a flag for herself; but the overthrow of slavery in the United States, and its probable early extinction in Cuba, render it improbable that the whites will ever seek or obtain ascendancy in her borders. She will gradually come, with other republics, to regognize the equality of all mankind.

ENGLISH CATHOLICS.—Writing in the *Times*, Dr. Cumming cites statistics, indicating a Roman Catholic population of upward of a million in England, exclusive of Scotland. "But," he adds, "the most remarkable statistics relate to prisons. The return of the House of Commons gives for the total prisons in England on Jan. 1, 1864, a total of 27,307 prisoners, of whom 5,833 were Roman Catholics. This is a startling proportion. Twenty per cent. of criminals in our prisons consist of Roman Catholics. From this it follows that one-fifth of the English population is Roman Catholics, or that the Roman Catholic religion exerts a most demoralizing influence. I do not decide."

This statement of the reverend gentlemen is undoubtedly true; but why did he not add that the *eighty per cent. remaining* were of other religious denominations, or at any rate a fair proportion of them.

SHERMAN ON WILMINGTON.—A City Point correspondent of a Northern paper, noticing Gen. Sherman's arrival there, gives the following interesting bit-bit of conversation:

Recognizing a naval officer in the company, Gen. Sherman advanced to shake hands, his countenance beaming with delight, exclaiming, "That wasn't fair old fellow—that was my game—Wilmington was my meat. However, I'm glad you took it, glad on Terry's account, glad on your account, glad on account of all concerned, and for many reasons almost unmentionable, glad on the country's account. But I whipped 'em too. My boys chased 'em everywhere. No trouble at all." The latter sentence, uttered in his quick, nervous manner, sounded so peculiarly Shermanish that all were smiling at his eagerness. Gen. Grant quietly remarked: "Ah, but you see, Sherman, we've heard the other side of the story;" alluding to the accounts of his many defeats in southern papers.

A MINISTER ORDAINED FOR CHARLESTON.—On Sunday, April 24, Mr. Calvin Stebbins, of the Cambridge Divinity School, was ordained as an evangelist to go to the Unitarian church in Charleston, S. C. This building has remained uninjured during all the dreadful conflict which has raged around it; and the Unitarian Association decided to send a minister there immediately, that he might commence the work of reconstruction at once. Thanks to Sherman's strong arm and the overruling Providence which guided it, there will be no more difficulty in having a preacher of the broad and liberal faith there.

BAD INFATUATION.—We very much regret the bad appearance of the *Progress* yesterday morning, but it was unavoidable. We have the use of two power presses, but for the want of an experienced pressman we have labored under many difficulties. We hope, however, to be able to surmount all difficulties within a few days and present the public with a paper that will be every-day acceptable.

In the proceedings of the public meeting in Granville, published in our issue of Saturday last, the following errors occur: The place of meeting should be "Wilton," instead of "Willow," and the name of the Lieutenant to whom a vote of thanks was tendered should be Lieut. Trago instead of Tragg.

A RELIC OF BEETHOVEN.—According to the London correspondent of *The Commonwealth*, a musical note-book of the great composer has been discovered and published at Leipsic. The original is an oblong folio of one hundred and ninety-two pages, bound before used, quite perfect, and contains twenty-five studies of works subsequently completed, and some ideas that were never matured. The date is supposed to be from October, 1801, to May, 1802, and as a record of Beethoven's thoughts is invaluable.

PEACE AND LIBERTY

EATING SALOON IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RE-ception of its visitors, where they will find polite and attentive waiters. ROSS & McGOWAN, Proprietors,

Near the corner of Fayetteville and Market square.
May 4-6t*

$25 REWARD

WILL BE GIVEN FOR THE RETURN OF A large bunch of Keys belonging to the two buildings recently occupied by Capt. Miner, A. Q. M. 2d Div., 23d A. C. A. L. LOUGEE,
May 4-3t* Opposite Progress Office.

WANTED,

AT THE N. C. INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF and Dumb and the Blind, a good Cook. A man preferred. For terms, &c., apply to W. J. PALMER,
May 4-4t Principal.

PRESSMAN WANTED.

A RELIABLE STEADY MAN, COMPETENT TO run Power Presses, is wanted to take charge of a

THE LOCAL COLUMN.

UNION MASS MEETING.—We invite attention to the call for a Union Mass Meeting to be held here on Saturday night next. We expect a large crowd, several good speeches, and a fine time generally. It will remind us of the meetings of our Union Club in the winters of 1860–'61. The same old flag will spread its protecting folds over us, and we can again sing those olden old Union songs that then thrilled our hearts with joy and pride. Again we can interchange congratulations that we have a country and a Government. Again we can dare to speak with none to hinder or to make us afraid. No longer do Castle Thunders loom dark and portentous before us, nor do the tortures of the Star Chamber any longer bind our tongues.

Davis and his lickspittles cried aloud last year for a re-kindling of the lurid war fires of 1861. Let us re-kindle the beautiful Union fires that burned here so brightly in the winters of 1860–'61, and continued to burn until the pincers of Virginia and South Carolina crushed us out of the Union, extinguished our fires, and dragged our great old Flag in the dust.

Rally to the meeting on Saturday night.

THE NEGRO.—Since the arrival of the Union army at this place, our streets have been more or less darkened by crowds of the sable sons and daughters of Africa. They have flocked hither from all directions, and of all ages, sizes, and sexes. In the simplicity of their natures they have fancied, that if once they got within the Federal lines they would live sumptuously without work the remainder of their days. With them, to be free was to have nothing to do, and plenty to eat and to wear. They imagined themselves on the high road to Paradise, and very many have left kind masters and comfortable homes for the ideal beatitude of their own imaginations. Knowing the docile, credulous, imaginative nature of the negro as we do, we pity him in his self-deception. Most of them have been their happiest days. They interpret freedom to mean a release from all care, trouble, or labor; and under this delusion they have left their homes to become wanderers upon the face of the earth, many of them, we fear, to suffer and drag out a miserable existence through their misconception of the real meaning of the word *freedom*. The sooner they are disabused of their false notions the better for them. The sooner they learn that the white people among whom they have been reared are better friends to them than strangers, the better for them. It will be well for them to learn and ponder the following language of Gen. Schofield:

"It is recommended to the former masters of the freed men to employ them as hired servants at reasonable wages. And it is recommended to the freed men that, when allowed to do so, they remain with their former masters and labor faithfully so long as they shall be treated kindly and paid reasonable wages; or that they immediately seek employment elsewhere in the kind of work to which they are accustomed. It is not well for them to congregate about towns or military camps. They will not be supported in idleness."

This is good advice to both former owners and former slaves. The negro is not wanted in the Northern, or heretofore Free States, and in fact he will not be permitted to go there. His services there are not needed, and the climate does not suit him. If he will remain at his old home, work faithfully, and demean himself properly, his condition may probably be bettered; otherwise it will be indefinitely worse. Idleness and vagabondism will not be tolerated in him, and he had better learn this fact at once. Neither will he be licensed to use intoxicants. No white man is.

MAGNANIMITY.—We are gratified to see the magnanimous spirit manifested by the Union citizens of this city and vicinity towards the secessionists and hot-headed tools of Davis. It is true that, to please their master by showing great zeal in his cause, these pimps instigated mobs against many of us, some of which were carried into execution. It is true they had their spies and detectives to dog our steps and watch and report our words and actions, and then arraign us before the high dignitary of the Star Chamber and whiff us off to Castle Thunder or some other Bastile. On the approach of the Federal army most of these men relished Raleigh of their presence, for "the wicked flee when no man pursueth." Some of them are returning, and now that the tables are turned we are heaping coals of fire upon their heads by letting them alone. We cannot respect them, nor forget their tyranny, but we have no disposition to add to their punishment. The mark of Cain is upon them, instead of the "hideous mark" they attempted to put upon us. Let us be satisfied with this, and let the poor creatures get through their existence the best way they can. Let there be in future, as has been up to this time, no retaliation.

A sleepy young sprig in a stage coach was annoyed by the coughing of an old gentleman who sat opposite him, and at last said testily, "That is a very bad cough of yours."

"Yes, sir," said the old gent, "but it is the best I've got, and when a man does the best he can an angel could do no more."

Tim won't believe that sulphur is good for eruptions—the itch for instance. He says volcanoes are filled with sulphur, and they are always having eruptions.

It is a mooted question whether he who plants a birch tree near a schoolhouse confers a benefit upon posterity.

PAT says falling from the top of a three story house is a small matter, but stopping so suddenly is apt to do some damage.

If a doctor cures his own hams would it not be better to be his ham than his patient?

KENTUCKY.—Gen. Palmer of the Federal army was some time since sent to Eminence, Kentucky, for the purpose of receiving the surrender of all the Confederate forces in the State, including Colonel

HOMEWARD BOUND.—A large number of Union officers and soldiers are going home on furlough, [illegible] we believe, to five per cent. of